THE KALEIDOSCOPE;

OR,

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MIRROR.

"UTILE DULCI."

This familiar Miscellany contains a variety of original and selected Articles; comprehending LITERATURE, CRITICISM, MEN, and MANNERS, AMUSEMENT, elegant EXTRACTS, POETRY, ANECDOTES, BIOGRAPHY, METEOROLOGY, the DRAMA, ARTS and SCIENCES, WIT and SATIRE, FASHION, NATURAL HISTORY, &c. forming a handsome ANNUAL VOLUME, with an INDEX and TITLE-PAGE.—*Persons in any part of the Kingdom may obtain this Work from London, through their respective Booksellers.*

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THE PHILANTHROPIST.

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONGST THE PEOPLE.

We have arranged the following article under the head Philanthropist, from the thorough conviction that mental and moral improvement are inseparable as cause and effect, and that the more information any man possesses, the more likely he will be to prove a good member of society, in every station which it may be his lot to occupy. To believe the contrary is a libel upon Deity; for if it be admitted, and we fancy few will deny it, that the reasoning faculty with which man is endowed is the most valuable boon which it has pleased his Maker to bestow upon him, it follows that the more be cultivates this divine seed, the more abundant will be his individual and social utility.

Mr. Brougham's masterly panegyric on the diffusion of information, a portion of which we are about to lay before our readers, is so free from political party feeling, that we can avail ourselves of it without any departure from our pledge to abstain from what may be considered party politics, in the conduct of the *Kaleidoscope*. It forms a portion of a speech lately delivered by the member for Yorkshire, at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution; and with this preface we shall proceed with our copious extract.—*Edit. Kal.*

"The doctrine that the more a man knows the happier he is likely to be, and the more sound learning he imbibes the more virtuous it will make him, was so perfectly trite, that before a very few days ago he should have thought he was doing one of the most ridiculous things imaginable to say any thing in support of it. In the year 1830, in the middle of the nineteenth century, to have got up and made a long speech to show that knowledge was useful; that the improvement of the body of the community was consistent with the advantage of the whole community; that the more the ninety nine knew the more the one hundred were likely to be happy, and the more intellectual the million were, the better it was for the community which consisted of a million, and, perhaps two or three, to have proved those truisms, and that the body of a community being civilized, and becoming rational and more and more removed from the state of brutes, by becoming higher and higher in intellect and in morals, was better for the community at large, and tended more to the peace of the state, and the stability of its institutions, and of those who call themselves the upper classes of society, he should have thought, before a few days ago, was as foolish as an attempt to prove that two and two make four, for both of these propositions were equally evident. He was grieved to think that it was necessary now to preach that doctrine which he thought every person at least a quarter of a century ago was ready to admit; but he found, to his utter astonishment, he would not say to his utter confusion, that a Noble Friend of his—Lord Wilton—he named him that no person else might be supposed to be alluded to,—a person from whom he should least have expected such a thing (because the two noble families to which he was allied, the Grosvenors and the Stanleys, were amongst the best families in this country, and were disposed to make greater sacrifices than others to promote the national welfare) he was sorry to find was under an alarm as to the progress of knowledge in this country, and that he had taken upon himself to sound that alarm in the presence of a distinguished personage, a General Officer, now at the head of his Majesty's government; (*laughter*) and he (Mr. Brougham) was grieved to find that he (the Duke of Wellington) did not enter his protest against that declaration, for by virtue of his office he was bound to look after the peace. (*Laughter.*) Yet he hoped that he (the Duke) did not labour under the alarm which his Noble Friend had propounded. He (the Earl of Wilton) had said, 'God forbid that the people should not be educated!' but then he said that he was afraid there was a great tendency to turn the current of knowledge against the source from whence it sprung. Now he (Mr. Brougham) really believed that he had not said any such thing; that he had been misrepresented; that it was a misrepresentation which naturally arose from the mistakes of those who delivered to the press those speeches which were made after dinner. He thought that some of those gentlemen, whose accuracy in giving to the world what passed in doors or out of doors was proverbial, must have dined on the occasion, and not have been so accurate in their after dinner labours as they were before; (*laughter*) he, therefore, could not believe that his Noble Friend had said what had been imputed to him. He was a very worthy, sensible, and excellent man; and yet he was reputed to have said that he was afraid the diffusion of knowledge was likely to overwhelm the upper classes of society. But how he (Mr. Brougham) was to be overwhelmed by his constituents knowing more to-day than they did ten years ago, he was not aware, as he had not seen his Noble Friend since; and though he had taken a week to think of it, he had not been able to solve the difficulty. Now they might depend upon it that all persons, whether in the conspicuous rank of his Noble Friend, or noted for large possessions, splendid titles, illustrious ancestry, great political privileges, or extensive civil rights, greatly mistook the matter if they thought they were less likely to be secure in those rights, whether of title, of privilege, or of property, by the bulk of the community at the head of whom they were placed, being better informed, or if they thought that it was now in their power to stop the progress of improvement amongst the bulk of the community. (*Cheers.*) He (Lord Wilton) was greatly mistaken if he thought that the bulk of the community derived their education from the kindness of the upper orders. He (Mr. Brougham) thought he must have been misrepresented on this point also, for the assertion imputed to him was directly contrary to the fact. Lord Wilton said that the lower orders lose their gratitude and their respect for their superiors, but he was greatly mistaken; the bulk were not taught by the upper classes, but he (Mr. Brougham) rather thought that the upper classes were taught by the bulk. He thought he might state that without fear of mistake. He held that the upper ranks had not one whit greater interest in the preservation of order and the rights of property than any one of the working classes of the community. It was for the interest of all; it was just as much the interest of the working man that there should be security for the person and property of his master, as it was for the interest of the master himself that there should be. Therefore, he (Mr. Brougham) entirely differed from Lord Wilton, either in believing that the upper classes had educated the lower classes, or that they would be overwhelmed by their superior instruction, or that it was in their power to prevent the progress of knowledge from spreading over the community, whether they liked it or not. If overwhelmed meant eclipsed, he (Mr. Brougham) was very sure that his Noble Friend was too accomplished ever to be eclipsed by the poor man who spared one evening in a week to read the books which he might have purchased by his savings of a penny or twopence a week, or the books which he might find in the library of a Mechanics' Institute. If they did not choose to relax their efforts, there was no fear of the upper classes being overwhelmed in this country, where they had a free Government and a rational aristocracy. He trusted they would never let that day dawn upon themselves or upon the people. Having taken that opportunity of entering his early protest against a speech which he doubted was ever delivered—having said so much upon this heresy, as he should term it, he would proceed to other topics. And first of all, he must be allowed to say, that he regretted to find that in the great and enlightened town of Leeds, the capital of Yorkshire in point of wealth, business, and mercantile importance, he did regret to find, and he was not a little surprised to find, that the Mechanics' Institution had not thriven and made that progress which it had made in similar places; one place he would mention, for the purpose of shaming the Leeds Institution. In the little town of Kendal, in Westmoreland, which contained 9 or 10,000 people, there was a Mechanics' Institution, which, he believed, had more members than the one in Leeds, where there were 80 or 90,000 inhabitants. What could that be owing to? It was not to the prejudices against learning, because they did not exist in Leeds. Was it owing to the regulations? No; for he had examined them, and found they were based upon a good model—the Edinburgh School of Arts—and that the founders of this institution had taken care that every member should be capable of taking part in them. Could it be the amount of the annual subscription? No; that was only 10s. But at the London Mechanics' Institution, and at the School of Arts in Edinburgh, it was 20s. In other places it was 12s. or 14s., and he had only known it 8s. in one place, and that was only an apprentices' library, and they had no lectures. Now 3d. a week amounted to more than 10s. or 12s., nay, 2½d. a week was more than 10s. a year, and that sum, if subscribed to a mechanics' institution, would secure a man the use of a library and lectures, and give him a right of access to the wealthy intelligent individuals who were the patrons of the institution; and it really appeared to him that 2½d. a week was the best bestowed money which a working man, if he could spare it, could lay out, and would afford him a most useful and profitable recreation. Several books

had already been published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, and many more were forthcoming; one of which was for the purpose of saving the money and promoting the practical comfort of the working classes; showing how, by the construction of a newly-invented stove, they may get more heat and better cookery at the cost of 10s. in fuel, than they can have with the present old grates by the expenditure of £2 or £3. This information was about to be published in the "Working Man's Companion," which would appear four times a year at sixpence each. It would be a manual of all sorts of interesting and entertaining matter for every one both in town and country; and besides instructions for saving fuel, it would describe the methods of training various domestic and useful animals, with other matter which it was important for the working man to know, and which it was important to the community that he should know. By this plan every advancement which was made in art or science was made known to the members of mechanics' institutions as soon as it would be if they were worth twenty or thirty thousand pounds a year. And thus the members of the London Mechanics' Institution say that they get back their twenty shillings two or three times a year, for whenever a new invention is introduced at the institution, the president, Dr. Birkbeck (a Yorkshireman, by the bye, for he came from Settle, where his brother still lives,) is there ready to explain it, and thus a person is immediately acquainted with the utility of an instrument which without such a plan he might be ten years in finding out. This being the case, he (Mr. Brougham) was astonished to find that a thing so obviously useful as those institutions, and amongst a people who require information so much as the people of Leeds do, should have languished more in Leeds than in any part of England with which he was acquainted."

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

[ORIGINAL.]

LECTURES

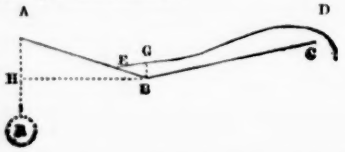
ON MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY, AS APPLICABLE TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES,

Delivered at the Mechanics' School of Arts, Liverpool,

BY MR. ROGERSON, SURGEON.

(Continued from our last.)

Let us illustrate this by an example drawn from animal mechanism, for it is a frequent occurrence in the motions of the living animal economy.



Suppose A B to represent the radius, or bone of the fore-arm; B C the humerus, or bone of the arm; D G E the biceps muscle, a muscle attached by one extremity, D, to the bone of the shoulder, and by the other, E, to the bone of the fore-arm; the apex of the triangle caused by the bend of the elbow is the centre of motion, as B; and R, suppose a globe, be the resistance appended at the end of the bone B A; the lever of resistance, in this case, will not be the bone, but will be a line drawn from the fulcrum perpendicular to the plane in which the resistance is acting, and is marked by the dotted line B H; and the lever arm of the power will not be B E, the course of the bone; it will be B G, a line drawn perpendicular to the plane of its action. In speaking, then, of the influence of levers, we are not so much to calculate from the absolute length of the arms, as from the lines drawn perpendicular to the planes of their acting forces; and here, in our last example, the plane of the muscle being situated, as is often the case in animal locomotive mechanism, nearer the centre of motion than the plane of the resistance, it follows that the muscles of such a lever will expend, or, in other words, lose a considerable degree of power, because it must exert a force by many times greater than that of the resistance which it has to overcome. Here, then, is a great sacrifice of mechanical power; a thing which is often found in the living body. "Surely," you will directly say, "this cannot be a proof of the superiority and perfection of animal machinery!" 'Tis true that by this mechanical position there is a considerable expenditure of muscular or lever power; but in judging of the value, work, or individual pieces of a machine, we should regard the object of the mechanic, and the use wanted from the machine. In judging of muscular machines, we should recollect that there is a power placed also in the structure of the part in addition, and that this power is animal contractility, which, in ordinary cases, is an act of the will, and it can increase or diminish the force inherent in the muscle or machine itself, according to the nature of the effort required. By this position, too, the muscle can perform, by small and slow contractions, extensive, delicate, and rapid motions, at the place of the resistance, and produce that motion, which is a serious advantage, with but little change in the symmetry or form of the arm, and but little alteration or impediment to the functions carried on by the nerves, the absorbents, and blood-vessels. Such were the intentions of nature, and she has admirably attained them; if in her machinery she has sacrificed the mechanical power of a lever, she has gained thereby a saving of animal; has obtained a greater latitude of motion, its velocity, its acceleration, and a greater delicacy; has prevented much confusion in other parts, and has preserved the symmetry of the limb. This is a general law in the construction of animal machines; lever power is constantly sacrificed for convenience, and extent of space in action and velocity. We may compare the muscular power to the forcing weight which impels a machine. In the action of machinery, and of lever power, it may be stated that weight and velocity are, as it were, equivalent; what we gain in weight, by using one arm of one kind of lever, we lose in velocity, for we only substitute equivalent forces of different intensities: thus, if a one pound weight is placed at the end of a common lever weighing-beam, with equal arms, it will balance one pound at the opposite extremity; but if the weight be placed in the middle of one of these arms, it will be found to require now two pounds to balance the one; and if we again bisect the scale from the centre and the two pounds, it will now be found necessary to have four pounds; so that from this experiment it would really seem that the different positions of the weights on the lever arm, made a force of one pound equal to two, four, &c. Here, while it is at rest, we have only gained a balance; but put this lever in action, and it will soon be found that we have only substituted equivalent forces, for the one pound, to do the same work, must fall just twice as far as the two pounds, four times as far as the four pounds, &c. Ten hours' work of a stream of water will be equivalent to one hour's work of a stream ten times as large; and a week's work of one man will equal a day's work of seven men. The handle of the winch, in a crane, is a lever, and the space through which it moves, in comparison with the slow motion of the weight, is the measure of its power. If the weight raised by the crane be permitted to go down, the wheels revolve, and the handles move, soon acquiring an astonishing velocity. The weight here is the power, but it operates with so much disadvantage that the hand upon the handle of the winch can stop it; but remove the hand, let its motion go on, let it keep acquiring an increased momentum, and force would now be obtained from its velocity, and the hand which dared rashly to stop its motion would be shattered. So it is with the fly-wheel in compound machines; it moves at first slowly, and is at first really an impediment to the working of the machine, but let its motion go on, it will keep acquiring velocity, and with it create force, so that ultimately its working will be greatly advantageous. Such is the principle of animal mechanism; such is the principle which guided the selection of this kind of lever power. The elbow is bent with some loss of mechanical power; but the loss of this force is supplied by the living muscular power; by making the hand and arm describe a greater space, and descend with a greater, with an increasing velocity. It is by force resulting from this acquired velocity that man is enabled to give a powerful blow, and to strike forcibly with a hammer. Many examples of this principle of animal mechanism occur in the body; the muscles which run in a straight course are seldom attached at the nearest points of the two bones to which they are annexed, because by this contrivance they produce a greater extent of motion by a less exertion or expenditure of contractile power than if they were shorter. Even muscles which run not on the surface of bones to which they are attached, have their fibres oftentimes arranged in an oblique direction, acquiring, at the same time, not only contractility and length, but a shorter lever, as we see illustrated by the muscles between the ribs, called the intercostal muscles.

The lever of the second order has the resistance between the fulcrum and power, and here the fulcrum and power occupy each an extremity: the arm of the lever power is here necessarily longer than that of the resistance, since the last is placed between the power and fulcrum; and therefore, in this case, the power must necessarily be less than the weight or force of resistance, since the power must be farther from the fulcrum; and I should have stated that the mechanical efficacy of the lever of the first kind increases as the distance of the power from the fulcrum is increased, and as the distance from the weight or resistance is diminished. But, in the lever of the third order, the power is found between the fulcrum and the resistance, and these two latter powers are therefore placed at the extremities. Here the length of the arm is changed, for it is the arm of the resistance which is the longest. Of these kinds of levers their particular and prominent properties may be thus generally and briefly stated. The lever of the first order is the most favourable for the establishment of an equilibrium; that of the second to overcome a resistance; while the third favours most the extent, velocity, and variety of motions. In the lever of the third kind there is, then, a mechanical disadvantage with respect to force, the power being greater than the weight or resistance, and therefore its use is almost always limited to those cases where velocity is the most desirable; but in machines with a series of levers, called compound levers, a knowledge of their principles can be obtained from considering the action of simple levers. In the construction of the animal machines, application is made of all the properties of a lever in the disposition and placing of the moving agents of life, subject, however, to the general law of convenience and symmetry already noticed. We find examples of these levers frequently. When the tibia, or great bone of the leg, rests upon the bones of the instep, and the heel is raised by the tendon and muscles of the calf of the leg, the pressure of the tibia, which happens to be the resistance, is situated between the power and the fulcrum, which are respectively at the heels and toes; thus constituting a lever of the second order. In raising a weight at the palm of the hand, and bending the arm at the joint of the elbow, the power affecting the joint of the elbow is then between the fulcrum and the resistance, respectively situated at the nearer extremity of the bone of the arm and the palm of the hand, constituting a lever of the third order. As familiar examples of this second form of lever, as commonly occurring in the scenes of life, I may mention the wheelbarrow, by which a man bears as much less than the whole weight of the load as the centre of gravity is nearer to the wheel than to him. But it is remarkable that examples of the third form of lever are very numerous in the animal economy. The action of

the muscle called the deltoid, forming the rounded cushion of the shoulder, attached at these parts to the shoulder and breast-bone at one extremity, and at the other at the middle of the arm, (a muscle whose anatomy and physiology are worthy of, and indeed demand, the attention of the artist, for it is found figured in all the works of art, as indicating the extent of muscular force, and lends a grace to the shoulder and arm of every figure sculptured or painted,) is an illustration. The action of the lower jaw is another; it is a lever bent or angular, and is, in fact, a compound one, doubled by the bony union at the chin. The fulcrum, in moving the jaw, as in chewing or speaking, is found at the joint; the resistance is ordinarily placed in the front side, as in cutting the food by the teeth, the exact place varying somewhat with the teeth engaged; and the principal powers are the masseter muscles, situated here at the back angle of the jaw, on the same line with the resistance. In this complex lever, the three principal points constituting the properties of a lever are apt to vary. When the incisor teeth, or cutters, which are placed in the front, are the parts principally in action, the resistance is placed at the end of the whole length of the lever, the extent of the power is, therefore, proportionably diminished; but here man has greater want of extent of motion to open his mouth than force to cut his food. When the molar teeth, or grinders, which are placed along the side, are in action, the resisting body is then on the same part as the power, which, therefore, acts with its greatest intensity, and readily crushes and grinds the food. In case of dislocation of the joint, the kind of lever is altered; the fulcrum, which is the bone of the joint, is projected; and the power, which is the angle of the jaw and the masseter muscle, is forced backwards, so that it forms now completely another lever: the fulcrum is in the middle; the power at one extremity, and the resistance at the other; constituting a lever of the first order. And the action of the power, which is the contraction of the masseter muscle, effectually prevents the voluntary return of the bone into its proper situation, serving to maintain it in its state of painful luxation.

During the course of these lectures I have availed myself of occasional opportunities of showing you the necessity of anatomy, and its utility to the science of medicine; benefitting not only the members of the profession, but more particularly the community at large. Nothing ever gave me more intense delight than on the first occasion I dared to allude to dissection, to find the members of this our Institution totally divested of popular prejudice, freed from these vulgar errors, and no partakers in the vulgar superstitions regarding the body. 'Twas indeed gratifying; and it evinced clear proofs that knowledge had made some progress; that the utility of the march of mind already manifested itself; for feelings injurious to the interests and well-being of society, narrow-minded notions which make mankind keep in perspective public good, and make their benevolence extend no farther than self, slaves to their passions, and dead to reason, can only be the rotten products of ignorance, base, ignoble ignorance. A mind of ignorance is like an uncultivated garden, which, though the richness of the soil be great, produces only the weeds of uselessness, or the plants of poison, which abounds with the insects of filth, or the many-coloured reptiles of superstition, or wasps whose stings are ever ready at the suggestion of malevolence; while the mind of knowledge is the sun of social society, viewing all things in their proper colours, and regarding them with the beams of light and truth, and finds that the well-being of the world must conduce to the well-being of himself.

The leverage of this dislocated jaw reminds me of an anecdote which my talented teacher, Mr. Abernethy, is in the habit of relating, which, though fortunate in its result and farcical in its progress, shows how useless and dangerous a person without a knowledge of anatomy, and ignorant of natural philosophy, may be to individuals. There was a major in the army who had the misfortune of frequently dislocating his jaw, and it was an infirmity he quite disregarded, for he was generally moving about with his regiment, and when he put it out the regimental surgeon put it in again; but it happened, on one occasion, he was fourteen or fifteen miles from where the regiment was quartered, dining with a gentleman; and being merry after dinner, laughing heartily, out slipped his jaw. His mouth remained wide open, and it was impossible for him to close it; neither could he speak, but made a queer inarticulate sound. His comical figure, far from interrupting their mirth, raised still louder the merry laugh, but they finding that it assumed an air of seriousness, the host became alarmed, and sent for the village apothecary, who was alike ignorant of anatomy and natural philosophy. This worthy son of Æsculapius arrived, and, after examining his patient, declared with the utmost gravity that something was wrong, and that he really believed the jaw was dislocated; and he began to pull the jaw, for the purpose of putting it in its proper place; a proceeding which would have the direct contrary effect, and remove it still farther from its socket. The officer, knowing the simplicity of the case, and how it ought to be done, was so enraged that a man should be so presumptuous as to call himself a surgeon, and yet not know how to reduce a dislocated jaw, that he vented his rage in a most furious manner; but, unable to speak, he made a most extraordinary noise, which the apothecary seeing took into his head that the man was mad, and boldly pronounced him insane. Mr. Pestle's suggestion put the major into a most terrible passion, which actually confirmed the apothecary's opinion with the company. He therefore had him thrown down, put a strait waistcoat on him, left him lying on his back, and sent some cooling draughts, some cooling lotion for the jaw, and a blister for the head. The major found submission and quietness his best resource; and, after some time had elapsed, he made signs for pen, ink, and paper; and, as these were instruments it was supposed he could not injure himself with, they were furnished to him, when he wrote—"For God Almighty's sake send with all possible speed for Mr. ——, surgeon of my regiment." This, after a due consultation by the company, was considered a reasonable request, extraordinarily so as coming from a madman, and they sent for the surgeon, who, on his arrival, immediately, by reducing the jaw, released the prisoner from durance vile, and restored him to his astonished friends, perfectly in his senses, without having used pill, potion, blister, glister, or cooling wash.

It is remarkable that, in the majority of animal levers, the powers are placed, with regard to the resistances, in a manner very disadvantageous to force of action, but favourable to the rapidity and extent of motion. This is well illustrated in the hands and feet; for by the mechanical contrivances there displayed, the velocity of motion is secured, giving to the toes their action and spring, and to the fingers their lively vivid movements. A little contraction of the muscles forming the upper part of the thigh, gives to the human hip a length of four feet; and that of the deltoid muscle, forming the cushion of the shoulder, gives to the arm an extent and rapidity of movement, well adapting it for prehension, and rendering it highly favourable for the office nature appointed it, which, to man, is for his wants the most useful. In animal mechanism the extent, delicacy, and rapidity of motion, is assured by levers; the energy, quantity, and promptitude of force, by multiplying the number of muscular fibres, from which results muscular power. Whenever the muscles are unfavourably seated, or have a lever of the third order, there nature has increased proportionably the number of the fleshy ropes, making the muscle bulky. The deltoid muscle on the shoulder, by contracting or shortening its fibres less than one inch, raises the elbow twenty inches; and, of course, if it overcome a force of 50lbs. at the elbow, it must itself be acting with a force at least twenty times as intense, that is, with at least a force of 1000lbs. weight. What extraordinary strength of muscle, what great power, then, is displayed when a man lifts another at the end of his extended arm! yet we see this done with ease, and even by some on both sides at once. Has not muscle, then, force, when one so small can act so forcibly? How powerful must be the wing muscle of birds, which, by this kind of muscular exertion, sustain themselves in the sky for many hours together! The great albatros, with wings extending fourteen feet and more, is seen for whole days accompanying ships, amidst the stormy solitudes of the southern ocean, moving with ease and rapidity the immense levers, and steering by these large air-paddles formed by its enormous wings. It is the object of art to accommodate forces to purposes, to make a machine answer fully and perfectly its object; and such has been done by animal mechanism, in the selection of the lever of the third order, for the object was to give to the extremities a great range and freedom of motion, without clumsiness of form and posture; and this, we see, has been contrived by inserting the moving ropes near the joints, which are the pivots or fulcra of the bone levers.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

[*From the Liverpool Courier.*]

	Barometer at Noon.		Extreme during Night.		Thermometer 8 Morning.		Extreme Heat during Day.		State of Wind at Noon.	Remarks at Noon.
Sept.										
22	29	48	49	0	52	0	60	0	W.N.W.	Showery.
23	29	14	49	0	57	0	59	0	W.N.W.	Rain.
24	29	30	48	0	52	0	59	0	W.	Showery.
25	29	63	48	0	51	0	58	0	N.W.	Stormy.
26	29	95	50	0	55	0	61	0	W.	Cloudy.
27	30	10	51	0	57	0	62	0	S.S.W.	Fair.
28	30	10	47	0	56	0	58	0	W.N.W.	Rain.

22d, Eleven, a.m. heavy showers.
23d, Stormy during night; eleven, a.m. heavy rain.
24th, Eight, a.m. heavy rain.
25th, Very stormy during night.

POETRY.

THE LAND OF DREAMS.

Oh! bear me to the land of dreams,
That pleasant land so bright,
Of woodland haunts, and winding streams,
And all that can delight,
And bid the heart its griefs forego,
Its life-consuming cares;
And banish too triumphant woe,
And agony, and tears!

The land of dreams!—The witching sound,
Like music to the soul,
Whispers of thrice enchanted ground
That owning not control,
Save love's dear sovereignty alone,
Mirrors in bright array,
A realm of radiant beauty's own,
And flowers that ne'er decay!

The land of dreams!—Oh! let me there
Go wander far, and free,
And pluck the myrtle blossom fair,
And list the minstrelsy,
"The wood-notes wild," that breathe of joy,
And happiness supreme;
Where smiles an ever cloudless sky,
Where hope is not a dream!

The land of dreams, the land of dreams,
Oh! thither let me soar,
And revel 'neath the golden beams
That gild that sylvan shore!
And let me there remembrance lose
Of all the heart that rends;
Of all that with the budding rose
Still, still the cypress blends!

The land of dreams, that pleasant land,
Oh! thither let me fly,
And wandering on its gladsome strand
Forget the days gone by!—
"Gone darkly by!"—a sombre train,
And piteous to see;—
Forget, and wake the gentle strain
Attuned, loved peace, to thee!

Liverpool. G.

TO A GROUP OF CHILDREN.

Antediluvian Sketches, and other Poems.

How glad, how beautiful! you steal
Our hearts into your play,
And with a sweet delusion chase
Life's weariness away.
We gaze, until we fondly deem
You thus will ever be,
A little race distinct from us,
From man's disquiet free.

We are not light as playful winds,
Nor graceful as the flowers;
And gladness flashes from your eyes,
Whilst sorrow is in ours.
Boys! can you ever grow to men,
War's horrid game to learn?
Girls! must you lonely women be,
Their distant doom to mourn
A blessed life, a blessed lot,
Should yours be evermore;
The light which gathers round you now,
You send far on before.
Coloured from this your future life
In fancy is as fair:
Alas! alas! ye know it not—
Glad pilgrims unto care.

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

TO HER FIRST-BORN.

My sweet wee nursling! thou art sweet to me,
As sun to flowers, or honey to the bee!
Music in summer bowers, the freshening stream
To bright wings dipping from the sultry beam!
Hope to the mourner, to the weary rest,
To the young dreamer visions of the blest!
What art thou like? a dormouse, sleek and warm?
A primrose cluster? or a fairy charm?
Yes, thou'rt a charm, a most mysterious spell!
Birds, bees, and flowers, can just as ably tell
Why sunshine, scent and streams, their pleasures be,
As thy young mother why she doats on thee
With such unmeasured, fond, intensity.
I cannot look on thee but springing thought
Perfumes the air with blossoms fancy-fraught!
I cannot look on thee but life seems bright
With gushing sunbeams, ever new delight!
Thou darling simpleton! thy vacant eye
Can yet, to my long gaze, make no reply!
Breathing and crying are thy only speech—
But oh! for me what eloquence has each!
Sounds of my first-born! how my heart they thrill
Like the sweet bubblings of a hidden rill;
A well of future blessedness art thou—
My morning star—my crown of gladness now!

On looking, a few days since, into the Cambrian Wreath, edited and illustrated by Mr. Llewelyn Pritchard, we were so much pleased with the beautiful lines on Stonehenge, that we have selected them for our poetical department of this week. In our opinion, there are few finer compositions in our language.—*Edit. Kal.*

STONEHENGE.—A PRIZE POEM.

BY THOMAS STOKES SALMON.

Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 12, 1823.

Wrapt in the veil of time's unbroken gloom,
Obscure as death, and silent as the tomb,
Where cold Oblivion holds her dusky reign,
Frowns the dark pile on Sarum's lonely plain.

Yet think not here with classic eye to trace
Corinthian beauty or Ionian grace;
No pillar'd lines with sculptured foliage crown'd,
No fluted remnants deck the hallow'd ground;
Firm, as implanted by some Titan's might,
Each rugged stone uprears its giant height,
Whence the poised fragment tottering seems to throw
A trembling shadow on the plain below.

Here oft, when Evening sheds her twilight ray,
And gilds with fainter beam departing day,
With breathless gaze, and cheek with terror pale,
The lingering shepherd startles at the tale,
How, at deep midnight, by the moon's chill glance,
Unearthly forms prolong the viewless dance:
While, on each whisp'ring breeze that murmurs by,
His busied fancy hears the hollow sigh.

Rise from thy haunt, dread genius of the clime;
Rise, magic spirit of forgotten time!
'Tis thine to burst the mantling clouds of age,
And fling new radiance on Tradition's page:
See! at thy call, from Fable's varied store,
In shadowy train the mingled visions pour;
Here the wild Briton, mid his wilder reign,
Spurns the proud yoke, and scorns the oppressor's chain;
Here wizard Merlin, where the mighty fell,*
Waves the dark wand, and chants the thrilling spell.
Hark! 'tis the Bardic-lyre, whose harrowing strain
Wakes the rude echoes of the slumbering plain:
Lo! 'tis the Druid pomp, whose lengthening line
In lowest homage bends before the shrine.
He comes—the priest—amid the sullen blaze
His snow-white robe in spectral lustre plays;
Dim gleam the torches thro' the circling night,
Dark curl the vapours round the altar's light;
O'er the black scene of death each conscious star
In lurid glory rolls its silent car.

'Tis gone! e'en now the mystic horrors fade
From Sarum's loneliness and Mona's glade;
Hush'd is each note of Taliesin's† lyre,
Sheath'd the fell blade, and quench'd the fatal fire.
On wings of light Hope's angel form appears,
Smiles on the past, and points to happier years;
Points, with uplifted hand and raptur'd eye,
To yon pure dawn that floods the opening sky;
And views at length the Sun of Judah pour
One cloudless noon o'er Albion's rescued shore.

* On this spot it is said that the British nobles were slaughtered by Hengist.

† Taliesin, President of the Bards, flourished in the sixth century.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

In consequence of the present being the Festival week, the Proprietors of the *Liverpool Mercury* intend to publish a SUPPLEMENT with their Paper of Friday next, which will contain a great variety of interesting matter.

No extra charge will be made for the Paper and stamped Supplement, which, together, will consist of TWELVE PAGES.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to forward their orders as early in the week as possible.

And on TUESDAY next will be published, a particular Account of the PROCEEDINGS of the FESTIVAL WEEK, Music, Fancy Ball, &c. with a great variety of other interesting matter.—Price only Sixpence.

On sale, at the Mercury-office,
CHICKORY, or CONTINENTAL COFFEE.
(One concern.)

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

OPERA DRESS.—A dress of changeable gros d'Automne, peach blossom, shot with lavender of a very dark shade. The corsage cut low, and open in front, to display a blond lace chemisette, is also trimmed with blond lace, *à l'enfant*. Béret sleeve of uncommon size, composed of white satin, and partially covered with points, of the material of the dress. The hair is combed entirely back from the forehead, with the exception of a single light ringlet on each side, and forms a large cluster of bows on the summit of the head. A bouquet, consisting of a very large rose and several small flowers, is placed on one side, and very far back. A narrow bandeau of black velvet is fastened by a richly-wrought gold clasp on the forehead. Ear-rings and necklace, gold and pearls; the former exquisitely wrought.

EVENING DRESS.—A citron-coloured tulle gown over a gros de Naples slip to correspond; the corsage cut very low, and partially covered by one of black glazed satin, which is plain behind, and slopes down on each side of the bust, in the stomacher style. The tulle corsage, which is thus partially seen, is disposed in drapery, the folds of which are fastened in the centre by an enamelled pin. Béret sleeve of citron-coloured gros de Naples, over which is a long and very wide sleeve of lilac tulle, ornamented on the shoulder with *nœuds* of very deep citron-coloured ribbon, with long fringed ends. The hair is much parted on the forehead, and disposed in ringlets, which fall on the neck; it is arranged in a low single bow behind. A very large rose, with buds and foliage, is placed close to the bow on the right side. Pearl necklace and ear-rings, enamelled gold bracelets, and ceinture buckle; the latter extremely massive. Cedar fan, painted in a wreath of flowers.

TIDE TABLE.

Days.	*Morn.*	*Even.*	*Height.*	*Festivals, &c.*
	h. m.	h. m.	ft. in.	
Tuesday .. 5	0 52	1 15	20 8	
Wednesday 6	1 37	2 1	19 2	Faith.
Thursday 7	2 25	2 50	17 5	
Friday 8	3 16	3 47	15 3	
Saturday .. 9	4 18	4 54	13 5	St. Denys. [Cam. Term b.
Sunday 10	5 33	6 17	12 5	18th Sunday after Trinity.
Monday .. 11	7 0	7 41	12 2	Oxford Term begins.
Tuesday .. 12	8 17	8 47	12 7	

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST PROJECTOR OF STEAM TRAVELLING.

(From the Mechanics' Magazine.)

At a time when travelling by steam is coming so much into vogue, and there are so many rival pretensions to the honour of devising and promoting this new mode of conveyance, we think we shall be rendering a service to the cause of truth, and doing justice to the memory of a most ingenious and worthy individual, by republishing the following interesting piece of auto-biography. It will be seen that there is little now accomplishing in this branch of improvement which was not half a century ago anticipated, and even practically exemplified, by Oliver Evans, an American citizen.

"About the year 1772, being then apprenticed to a wheelwight, I laboured to discover some means of propelling land carriages without employing animal power. All the modes that have since been tried, (so far as I have heard of,) such as the wind, treadles with racket wheels, cranks, &c., to be worked by men, presented themselves to my mind, but were considered as too futile to deserve an experiment, and I concluded such motion was impossible for want of a suitable power.

"But one of my brothers informing me, on a Christmas evening, that he had that day been in company with a neighbouring blacksmith's' boy, who, for amusement, had stopt up the touch-hole of a gun-barrel, then put into it about a gill of water, and rammed down a tight wadding, after which they put the breech end of it into the smith's fire, when it discharged itself with as loud a crack as if it had been loaded with gunpowder.

"It immediately occurred to me that here was a power capable of propelling any waggon, provided that I could apply it; and I set myself to work to find out the means of doing it. I laboured for some time without success; at length a book fell into my hands, describing the old atmospheric engine. I was astonished to observe that they had so far erred as to use the steam only to form a vacuum, to apply the mere pressure of the atmosphere, instead of applying the elastic power of the steam for original motion, a power which I considered to be irresistible. I renewed my studies with increased ardour, and soon declared that I could make steam-waggons, and endeavoured to communicate my ideas to others; but however practicable the thing appeared to me, my object only excited the ridicule of those to whom it was known. But I persevered in my belief, and confirmed it by experiments that satisfied me of its reality.

"In the year 1786 I petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the exclusive right to use my improvements in flour-mills, as also steam-waggons, in that State. The committee, to whom the petition was referred, heard me very patiently while I described the mill improvements, but my representations concerning steam-waggons made them think me insane. They, however, reported favourably respecting my improvements in the manufacture of flour, and passed an act granting me the exclusive use of them as prayed for. This was in March, 1787, but no notice is taken of the steam-waggons.

"A similar petition was also presented to the Legislature of Maryland. Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth, from Baltimore, was one of the committee appointed to hear me, and report on the case. I candidly informed this committee of the fate of my application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania respecting the steam-waggons, declaring, at the same time, without the encouragement prayed for being granted to me, that I would never attempt to make them, but that if they would secure to me the right as requested, I would, as soon as I could, apply the principle to practice; and I explained to them the great elastic power of steam, as well as my mode of applying it to propel waggons. Mr. Hollingsworth very prudently observed, that the grant could injure no one; for he did not think that any man in the world had thought of such a thing before; he, therefore, wished that the encouragement might be afforded, as there was a prospect that it would produce something useful. This kind of argument had the desired effect; and a favourable report was made May 21, 1787, granting to me, my heirs, and assigns, for fourteen years, the exclusive right to make and use my improvement in flour-mills and the steam-waggons in that State. From that period I felt myself bound in honour to the State of Maryland to produce a steam-waggon as soon as I could conveniently do it.

"In the year 1789 I paid a visit to Benjamin Chandler and Sons, clock-makers, men celebrated for their ingenuity, with a view to induce them to join me in the expense and profits of the project. I showed to them my drawings, with the plan of the engine, and explained to them the expansive power of steam, all of which they appeared to understand, but fearful of the expense and difficulties attending it, declined the concern. However, they certified that I had shown to them the drawings, and explained the powers of high-pressure steam, &c. &c.

"In the same year I went to Ellicott's mills, on the Patapsco, near Baltimore, for the purpose of endeavouring to persuade Messrs. Ellicott and Brothers, and their connexions, (who were equally famous for their ingenuity,) to join me in the expense and profits of making and using steam-waggons. I also showed them my drawings, and minutely explained to them the powers of steam; they appeared fully to comprehend all I said, and in return informed me of some experiments they themselves had made, one of which they showed me. They placed a gun-barrel, having a hollow arm, and a small hole on one side at the end of the arm, similar to Barker's rotary tube-mill. A little water being put into this barrel, and fire applied to the breach of it, the steam issued from the hole in the end of the arm with such force as, by re-action, to cause the machine to revolve, as I judged, about one thousand times in a minute for the space of about five minutes, and with a considerable force for so small a machine. I tarried here for a few days, (May 10 and 11, 1789,) using my best efforts to convince them of the possibility and practicability of propelling waggons on good turnpike roads by the elastic power of steam. But they also feared the expense and difficulty of the execution, and declined the proposition; yet they highly estimated my improvements in the manufacture of flour, and adopted them in their mills, as well as recommended them to others.

"In the same year I communicated my project and explained my principles to Levi Hollingsworth, Esq. now a merchant in Baltimore. He appeared to understand them, but also declined a partnership in the scheme, for the same reasons as the former persons.

"From the time of my discovering the principles and the means of applying them to use, I often endeavoured to communicate them to those I believed might be interested in their application to waggons or boats, but very few could understand my explanations, and I could find no one willing to risk the expense of the experiment.

"In the year 1800, or 1801, never having found a person willing to contribute to the expense, or even to encourage me to risk it myself, it occurred to me that, though I was then in full health, I might be suddenly carried off by the yellow fever, that had so often visited our city, (Philadelphia,) or by some other disease or casualty to which all are liable, and that I had not yet discharged my debt of honour to the State of Maryland by producing the steam-waggons; I determined, therefore, to set to work the next day to construct one. I first waited upon Robert Patterson, Esq., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, and explained to him my principles, as I did also to Mr. Charles Taylor, steam-engineer, from England. They both declared these principles to be new to them, and highly worthy of a fair experiment, advising me, without delay, to prove them, in hopes that I might produce a more simple, cheap, and powerful steam-engine than any in use. These gentlemen were the only persons who had such confidence, or afforded me such advice. I also communicated my plans to B. H. Latrobe, Esq. at the same time, who publicly pronounced them to be chimerical, and attempted to demonstrate the absurdity of my principles in his report to the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania on steam-engines: in which report he also attempts to show the impossibility of making steam-boats useful, on account of the weight of the engine; and I was one of the persons alluded to as being seized with a steam mania, in conceiving that waggons and boats could be propelled by steam-engines. The liberality of the members of the society caused them to reject that part of his report which he designed to be demonstrative of the absurdity of my principles, saying they had no right to set up their opinion as a stumbling-block in the road of any exertions to make a discovery. They said I might produce something useful, and ordered it to be struck out. What a pity they did not also reject his demonstration respecting steam-boats! for notwithstanding them, they have run, are now running, and will run: so has my engine and all its principles succeeded; and so will land-carriages as soon as these principles are applied to them.

"In consequence of the demonstration above alluded to, I hired workmen, and went to work to make a steam-waggon, and had made a considerable progress in the undertaking when the thought struck me that as my steam-engine was entirely different to any others in form as well as principle, I could obtain a patent for it, and apply it to mills more profitably than to waggons; for until now I apprehended that as steam-mills had been used in England, I could only obtain a patent for waggons or boats. I stopped the work immediately, and discharged my hands, until I could arrange my engine for mills; having laid aside the steam waggon for a time of more leisure.

"Two weeks afterwards I commenced the construction of a small engine for a mill to grind plaster of Paris—the cylinder six inches in diameter, and the stroke of the piston eighteen inches,—believing that with one thousand dollars I could fully try the experiment; but before I had done with the experiment I found that I had expended 3,700 dollars,—all that I could command. I had now to begin the world anew at the age of forty-eight, with a large family to support. I had calculated that if I failed in my experiment, the credit I had acquired would be entirely lost; and without money or credit at my advanced age, with many heavy incumbrances, my way through life appeared dark and gloomy indeed; but I succeeded perfectly with my little engine, and preserved my credit. I could break and grind three hundred bushels of plaster of Paris, or twelve tons, in twenty-four hours; and to show its operations more fully to the public, I applied it to saw stone in Market-street, where the driving of twelve saws, in heavy frames, sawing at the rate of one hundred feet of marble in twelve hours, made a great show, and attracted much attention. I thought this was sufficient to convince the thousands of spectators of the utility of my discovery; but I frequently heard them inquire if the power could be applied to saw timber as well as stone, to grind grain, propel boats, &c.: and though I answered in the affirmative, I found they still doubted. I therefore determined to apply my engine to many new uses, and to introduce it and them to the public notice.

* * * * * *

"This experiment completely tested the correctness of my principles agreeably to my most sanguine hopes. The power of my engine increased in a geometrical proportion, while the consumption of the fuel had only an arithmetical ratio; and in such proportion that every time I added one-fourth to the consumption of fuel, the power of the engine was doubled, and that twice the quantity of fuel required to drive one saw would drive sixteen saws at least; for when I drove two saws the consumption was eight bushels of pit coals in twelve hours; but when twelve saws were driven, the consumption was not

more than ten bushels; so that the more we resist the steam, the greater is the effect of the engine. On these principles very light but powerful engines can be made suitable for propelling boats and land carriages without the great encumbrance of their own weight, as mentioned in Mr. Latrobe's demonstrations. In the year 1804, I constructed at my works, situated about a mile and a half from the water, by order of the Board of Health of the city of Philadelphia, a machine for cleansing docks. It consisted of a large flat or lighter, with a steam of the power of five horses on board, to work machinery to raise the mud into lighters. This was a fine opportunity of showing the public that my engine could propel both land and water carriages, and I resolved to do so. When the work was finished I put wheels under it; and though it was equal in weight to 200 barrels of flour, and the wheels were fixed on wooden axletrees, for this temporary purpose, in a very rough manner, and attended with very great friction, of course, yet with this small engine I transported my great burthen to the Schuylkull with ease; and when it was launched into the water I fixed a paddle-wheel at the stern, and drove it down the Schuylkull, to the Delaware, and up the Delaware to the city, leaving all the vessels going up behind me at least half way, the wind being ahead.

"Some wise men undertook to ridicule my experiments of propelling this great weight on land, because the motion was too slow to be useful. I silenced them by answering that I would make a carriage to be propelled by steam, for a bet of 300 dollars, *to run upon a level road with the swiftest horse they could procure.* I was then as confident as I am now that such a velocity could be given to carriages.

"Having no doubt of the great utility of steam-carriages on turnpike roads, with proper arrangements for supplying them with water and fuel, and believing that all turnpike companies were deeply interested in carrying them into operation, because they would smooth and mend the roads, instead of injuring them as the narrow wheels do. On the 26th of September, 1804, I submitted to the consideration of the Lancaster Turnpike Company, a statement of the costs and profits of a steam-carriage to carry 100 barrels of flour 50 miles in 24 hours, tending to show that one such steam-carriage could make more profit than ten waggons drawn by five horses each, on a good turnpike-road, and offering to build such a carriage at a very low rate. My address closed as follows:—"It is too much for an individual to put into operation every improvement he may invent. I have no doubt that my engine would drive boats against the current of the Mississippi, and carriages on turnpike-roads, with great profits. I now call upon those whose interest it is to carry this invention into effect. In the year 1805 I published a work describing the principles of my steam-engine, with directions for working it, when applied to propel boats against the current of the Mississippi and carriages on turnpike roads; and I am still willing to make a steam-carriage that will run at the rate of fifteen miles an hour on good level railways, on condition that I have double price for it if it run with that velocity, and nothing at all for it if it do not come up to that speed. What can an inventor do more to insure the performance of his engines? Or I will make the apparatus and engine at a fair price, and warrant its utility for the purpose of conveying heavy burdens on good turnpike-roads. I feel it justice to declare, that with Mr. Latrobe I myself believed, that with the ponderous and feeble steam-engine now used in boats, they never could be made useful in competition with sailing-boats, or to ascend the Mississippi, believing the current of that river to be more powerful than it is. But I rejoice that with him I have been mistaken; for I have lived to see boats succeed well with those engines, and I still hope to see them excelled and outrun by using my engine, as to induce the proprietors to exchange the old for the new, more cheap, and powerful engines.'

* * * * * *

"When we reflect upon the obstinate opposition that has constantly been made by a great majority to every step to improvement, from bad roads to turnpike-roads, and from turnpike-roads to canals, and from canals to railways for horse carriages, it is too much to expect that the prodigious leap from bad roads to railways for steam-carriages will be made at once; one step in a generation is all that we can hope for. If the present generation shall adopt canals, the next may my railways with horses, and the third generation may use the steam-carriages.

"But why may not the present generation, who have already got good turnpike-roads, make the experiment of using steam-carriages upon them? They will assuredly effect the movement of heavy burdens with a slow motion of 2½ miles an hour; and as their progress need not be interrupted, they may travel fifty or sixty miles in twenty-four hours. This is all that I hope to see in my time; and though I never expect to be concerned in any business requiring the regular transportation of heavy burdens on land, (because if I am connected in the affair of a mill, it shall be driven by steam, and placed near some navigable river to save land carriage,) yet I certainly intend, as soon as I can make it convenient, to build a steam carriage that will run on good turnpike-roads, on my own account, if no other person will engage in it; *and I verily believe that the time will come when carriages propelled by steam will be in general use, as well for the transportation of passengers as goods, travelling at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, or* 300 *miles a day.*"

THE LATE MR. HAZLITT.

Mr. William Hazlitt, the ingenious author of numerous works, and an extensive contributor to the periodical literature of the day, died on the evening of Saturday, the 18th ult., at his lodgings, in Frith-street, Soho, after a short but painful illness. The following sketch, says the *Spectator*, is offered us by a correspondent, who has had better means than ourselves of doing some justice to the subject:—

"Mr. Hazlitt commenced his career as a painter, but shortly abandoned that profession, for the more laborious and less profitable one of an author. In this he only followed the bent of his inclination, and the strong bias of his mind towards abstract speculation. The first act of his literary life was the production of a tract 'On the Principles of Human Action.' Leaving metaphysics, he next published his 'Characters of Shakspeare's Plays;' which immediately attracted the notice of the literary world, and stamped him as a profound critic of poetry; of the highest beauties of which he had a refined sense and feeling. This work was quickly followed by a course of Lectures on the English Poets, on the Comic Writers, and on the Literature of the Age of Elizabeth. He was for some time the theatrical critic of the *Morning Chronicle*; and was the first to perceive the extraordinary merit of Mr. Kean's performances; and this celebrated actor owed much of the applause and support which he received to Mr. Hazlitt's favourable criticisms in that journal. Mr. Hazlitt, during a long period, wrote political and critical articles in the *Examiner* newspaper; and was also a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and, we believe, to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. His subsequent works appeared principally in the shape of essays, political and literary, in the magazines. Of these, the most popular of his writings, several volumes were collected under the titles of 'The Spirit of the Age'—'Table Talk'—'The Plain Speaker.' He had also published an account of British Galleries of Art, Political Essays and Public Characters, and a View of the English Stage. Among his later productions are 'Notes on a Journey through France and Italy,' and very recently, 'Conversations with Mr. Northcote, the Painter.' His largest and most elaborate work is the 'Life of Napoleon;' the two concluding volumes of which he lived to finish and pass through the press.

"As a political writer, he was on the popular side, and evinced the most strenuous hostility to the existing governments at home and abroad. His incorruptible integrity, steady consistency, and uncompromising principles, together with his unqualified political animosities, to which he gave vent in bitter language, rendered him an object of rancorous hate to many supporters of 'things as they are;' and were the true causes of the violent attacks upon his works and his literary character which assailed him from that quarter.

"As a critic of art, he was the most able and powerful writer of the day. His early education qualified him to judge with technical understanding, and his fine sense of the grand and the beautiful enabled him duly to appreciate the merits and deficiences of works of art, and to regulate the enthusiasm with which he contemplated their beauties. His theatrical criticisms also we distinguish for a quick and nice perception, and an accurate discrimination. His writings were remarkable for acuteness, brilliancy, and power of language. The extreme wilfulness of his character, at the same time, led him into the indulgence of strong prejudices, and induced a fondness for paradox. He possessed, nevertheless, a deep feeling for truth, which was the guiding star of his philosophical inquiries. A consciousness of intellectual power, directed by penetration, and assisted by a great command of language, while it produced many splendid results, yet by inducing him continually to draw upon his own resources for the production of works by which alone he was to support life, caused occasional repetition and sameness, and gave an egotistical tone to some of his writings, which his opponents knew how to turn to his disadvantage, and for which the power and originality of other portions were not allowed to atone.

"As a private man, he lived and died in poverty and obscurity; passing his best and happiest hours in a world of abstraction, surrounded by the atmosphere of his own thoughts. He was supported in his last illness by the kindness of a few friends; at whose charge he was decently interred on Thursday last, in the burial-ground of St. Anne's, Soho. His friends and admirers were more ardent and faithful than numerous or powerful; while his enemies were neither few nor feeble. As a man of genius, his name belongs to posterity.

"Vale et valete."

THE FINE ARTS.

LIVERPOOL EXHIBITION.

(Continued from our last.)

In my last notice I omitted to mention the beautiful picture, *The Dairy Maid*, by *Clater*, No. 73. If the artist had brought the dairy-maid and her milk-pail more into harmony with the whole, I know of no picture in this class of art that would have had stronger claims to public admiration. The Liverpool Exhibitions have generally been much indebted to this artist for several pleasing pictures.

There are many pictures in the room which, although they do not rank as high as some already noticed, will amply repay the admirers of art for their attention to them. The landscapes of *George Simson*, of *I. F. Williams*, and of *Vincent*, are of this number.

In the truly English art of painting in *Water Colours*, we have not the same richness or variety of display as in our former Exhibitions: we are short of a leading picture. *Copley Fielding* is not so splendid as he has been, yet the head of *Loch Tay*, No. 123, *Loch Lomond*, 141, and *The Scene near Loch Lomond*, No. 161, are productions of a high quality, and show great talent.

Mr. Austin has nothing very powerful, although his *Scene in Llanberris Pass*, No. 114, *Fécamp*, No. 129, and the *Coast Scene*, No. 162, are specimens worthy of the reputation of this able artist. There are some very pretty specimens of a smaller size from his pencil; and the admirers of his style will be pleased by the productions of his pupil, *Miss Danson*. No. 159, *The Girl at the Well*, by this young lady, has much merit, and is deservedly a favourite, as is 179, *A Coast Scene*.

No. 169, "*Mer de Glace*," by *Gastineau*, is a very clever drawing. No. 175, *Ambleside*, and several others, do credit to Mr. Gastineau's genius and industry.

No. 128, "*Turin Cathedral*," by *J. W. Fraser*, is a sublime and imposing effect, shown with the power of a master. The admirers of water-colour drawing are generally disappointed that Mr. Fraser is an amateur, and that his masterly productions, which exhibit a first-rate talent, are not to be purchased.

No. 149, *A Domestic Scene*, by *Miss Sharpe*, is a beautiful and interesting work of art, and decidedly takes the lead of the water-coloured pictures in this Exhibition. The characters are admirable, although it must be admitted that the children seem more angelic than earthly. The group is well arranged; and the light judiciously thrown upon the figures, all of which are finely drawn. On the whole, this picture is calculated to make a pleasing and powerful impression. *The Boy with a Watch*, No. 211, is a lovely specimen of miniature by the same artist;

as well as No. 149, which is full of animation, and exquisitely finished.

I must conclude my remarks on the water-coloured pictures with a favourable notice of *Mr. Wright's* exquisite drawing, the "*Bride of Lammermoor*," No. 164. In the last Exhibition the interesting picture of "*The Chevalier Bayard*," by this artist, was much admired; and beautiful as the specimen of his painting in water colours now exhibited is, it is to be lamented that Mr. Wright has not favoured us with a picture *in oil*; and more so, as it is said that he painted this picture for the Liverpool Exhibition in the hope of a chance for the prize. There is a sweetness and delicacy of colouring in this drawing that give it a claim to admiration: the characters are full of nature and truth. Mr. Wright is a young artist rising rapidly towards professional eminence, and has already shown us that his powers, if properly applied, will insure him a high rank in his art; and it may be hoped we shall next year see his talents rewarded not only by admiration, but by effective patronage and support.

No. 166, "*The Gardener's Store Room*," and No. 177, "*The Paper Lantern*," by *W. Hunt*, are full of the power of colouring, and very strong resemblances of nature.

There are several drawings by *Mr. George Nicholson*, in his usual style, which have a claim to approbation. These are in the small room, where may be noticed a clever architectural drawing of "*The Restoration of the Temple of Jupiter at Selinus*," and one of "*The Ruins of the Temple of Juno at Agrigentum*," by *Samuel Angell*, and others by *Jackson* and *Stead*.

The *Models* and *Sculpture* do not call for much notice this year. This branch of art seems falling off in Liverpool. *Mr. Spence* is not so eminent as last year, and *Mr. Solomon Gibson* has favoured the Exhibition with only two specimens since his return from Italy. There is, however, an admirable bust of our townsman, John Lodge, Esq. by *R. Westmacott, jun.*; of Mrs. Hemans, Capt. Basil Hall, and the Duke of Argyle, by *Angus Fletcher*. A small model of Don Juan, lying senseless on the beach, by *Richard Browne*, is very clever.

Of the *Miniatures* little can be said, except that No. 212 is a very sweet resemblance of a young lady whose portrait will be a fair excuse for possessing a copy of the next "Winter's Wreath." It is to be lamented that *Mr. Hargreaves*, whose miniatures are so much admired, should contribute so small a share of his pleasing talent to our Exhibition. There are, however, some promising productions from the younger members of his family. Nor can I overlook the excellent miniature of Mr. Hatton, by *Mr. Turmeau*, on the screen; or the clever familiar portraits in paper by the same artist, which hang in the small room.

I hope it will not be understood that I have attempted in these remarks a favourable notice of *all* that deserved such commendation. I am anxious to avoid trespassing upon your patience and that of your readers, and must conclude by adding, that having seen or heard many expressions of pleasure afforded to the visitors by pictures that had escaped my notice, I can only advise the lovers of the arts to judge for themselves. T. W.

THE HOUSEWIFE.

RECIPES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—You sometimes insert cures for various complaints. One recipe inserted in the *Mercury* some time since, namely, a tea-spoonful of charcoal, as a remedy for head-ache, I have since seen operate like a charm, in several instances, with only one failure.

Of the two instances I have selected of cures of bleeding at the nose, one was Mrs. Cannon, mother of Mr. Cannon, of the firm of Cannon and Miller. The other took place at Chaucay, in Peru, on board the Colombian schooner Guayquilena.

The receipt for dropsy I got from a Mr. Craig, and I have known great benefit, in two instances, arising from it. In one, it assuredly materially prolonged the life of an inveterate drunkard in Liverpool,—a case, I suspect, exactly like the late King's. The other was in St. Michael's, and seemed to promise a cure when I left the island.—I am, &c. A. L.

REMEDY FOR BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

Tie several turns of a thread round the first joint from the root of the little finger, like a ring, as tight as it can be well endured, and the bleeding will instantly cease. No medical man can, I believe, account for the fact; but I have frequently tried it myself, and seen it tried on others, with uniform success.

Mrs. C. had bled for three days at the nose, and the bleeding could not be arrested. She had become extremely weak, and it was thought would die, when a lady who knew the recipe luckily arrived on a visit at her brother's, about two miles distant from Mrs. C.'s. The family were talking of the circumstance, and the lady, who was fatigued with a pretty long ride, and could not go herself, instructed a servant how to tie the threads, and sent her over to Mrs. C. The application stopped the blood instantaneously. A son of Mrs. C.'s is now a respectable merchant in Liverpool, but probably not aware of the circumstance.

Some years since I went on board a foreign vessel of war, on some business with her commander. A young man, an officer in the army, was sitting on a carronade, bleeding at the nose, and looking very pale. I asked him how long he had been bleeding, and if he wished to have it stopped. He replied that the bleeding had continued upwards of two days, and he feared could not be stopped. I directly procured a piece of sail-twine, tied his little fingers, and the blood immediately ceased to flow. His gratitude was almost annoying. P. V.

REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

Take two large handfuls, clean picked, of liverwort, (*lichen vulgaris*,) and boil it to a soft pulp, the consistence of a poultice. Take one quart of house or shell snails, and beat them up, shells and all, in a mortar. Mix them with the liverwort poultice, and apply it, as hot as can be borne, to the region of the navel, and keep it on for twenty-four hours.

It acts powerfully as a diuretic and diaphoretic, and in some instances so quickly as to require the bandages keeping on the poultice to be tightened. Two or three applications usually effect a cure, and my informant says he has known it successfully applied to children of two years old, and to persons upwards of sixty.

Of late, in America, liverwort tea, (made from the green liverwort,) has been much used, and found of great use in several complaints, and acts as a powerful diuretic.

Liverwort grows on rocks, and sometimes on walls, adhering closely to them, in moist shady situations. P. V.

MISCELLANIES.

JOHN M'DONALD AND THE ROCKET.

(From a Correspondent.)

Last war, while the fortress of Gaeta was besieged by land, and blockaded to seaward, by part of the British Mediterranean fleet, the launch of one of the line-of-battle ships (I believe the Genoa) was fitted up with a kind of ladder or inclined plane, for throwing congreve rockets, and employed on that service. John belonged to the boat's crew, and one night while thus engaged, a match had been applied to a rocket—the fuse burnt readily, and the powder in the body of the rocket ignited; but from some defect in the missile, or the apparatus for discharging it, it remained stationary on the ladder, vomiting forth a frightful stream of fire, like the tail of a comet, with, as John said, "*a fearfu' fizzing.*" All in the launch knew it to be one of the exploding rockets, with a shell which bursts as the flight is finished. "Save himself who can" was the result, and all (with the exception of John (who could not swim) jumped overboard and swam for their lives. M'Donald in this dilemma knew not how to act, but to have followed the example of his comrades would have been to him certain death. He thought of endeavouring to extinguish the rocket, and as he could by no means throw it out of the boat, he took his jacket, dipped it in the water, ascended the supports of the ladder, and tried to choke the fire with his wet jacket, but in vain, the water only seeming to "add fury to the fire." At length, seeing that the explosion must soon take place, he laid himself down in hopeless desperation, "*an crugled a' tegither*," i. e. shrunk up closely, below the foremost thwart (or seat for the rowers) in the boat, awaiting his fate in a state of mental anxiety almost worse than death itself. The rocket burnt out; the shell exploded; splinters flew in almost every direction; yet John arose unhurt! The rest of the launch's crew had been picked up safely by other boats, so no lives were lost; but John, "though unable to explain his feelings on the occasion," when he narrated the circumstance, dwelt with great expression of astonishment on his wet jacket only seeming to make the rocket *burn faster*, and said the remembrance of the "*awfu' fizzing*" made him "*a' groo yet*," shudder all over still.

A more awful situation surely man could scarcely be placed in; to do descriptive justice to which would require the pen of the author of the tale of a man under a bell, published some years since in Blackwood's Magazine. Z.

THE LAIRD O' CO.

(From the same.)

In the days of yore the proprietors of Culzean, in Ayrshire, (ancestors of the Earl of Cassilis,) were known in that country by the title of "Lairds o' Co.," a name bestowed on Colzean, from some co's (or caves) in the vicinity of the castle.

One morning a very little boy, carrying a small wooden can, addressed the Laird near the castle-gate, begging for a little ale for his mother, who was sick: the Laird directed him to go to the butler and get his can filled; so away he went as ordered. The butler had a barrel of ale on tap, but about half full, out of which he proceeded to fill the boy's can; but to his extreme surprise he emptied the cask, and still the little can was not nearly full. The butler was unwilling to broach another barrel, but the little fellow insisted on the fulfilment of the Laird's order, and a reference was made to him by the butler, who stated the miraculously *large* capacity of the *tiny* can, and received instant orders to fill it if all the ale in the cellar would suffice. Obedient to this command he broached another cask, but had scarcely drawn a drop when the can was full, and the dwarf departed with expressions of gratitude.

Some years afterwards the Laird being at the wars in Flanders was taken prisoner, and for some reason or other (probably as a spy) condemned to die a felon's death. The night prior to the day appointed for his execution, being confined in a dungeon strongly barricadoed, the doors suddenly flew open, and the dwarf re-appeared, saying,

"Laird o' Co
Rise an go,"

a summons too welcome to require repetition.

On emerging from prison the boy caused him to mount on his shoulders, and in a short time set him down at his own gate, on the very spot where they had first met, saying,

"Ae gude turn deserves anither,—
Tak ye that, for being sae kin to my mither,"

and vanished. Z.

SLEEPING ON THE WATER.

In the Memoirs of Dr. Franklin, by his Grandson, 4to, page 375, there is a feat related which has staggered the faith of many of his readers, especially of those who are not very expert in the water. We shall here transcribe the paragraph, for the purpose of appending to it a remark of our own.

"I went at noon to bathe in Martin's Salt Water Hot Bath, in Southampton, and, floating on my back, fell asleep, and slept nearly an hour by my watch, without sinking or turning,—a thing I never did before, and should hardly have thought possible. Water is the easiest bed that can be."

The only difficulty we can conceive in sleeping on the water is maintaining the proper position, as the body would be apt to turn on one side, in which case the person could not float. Many things may be done in the water which must be seen to be believed, they seem so contrary to probability. Expert as Dr. Franklin was in the water, it is probable that even he would have had some difficulty in believing that any person could lie motionless on the water with a ten pound weight upon his breast, and swim with twenty-six pounds on his chest; and yet the writer of this paragraph has repeatedly done both these feats, with the greatest ease, in the Floating Bath.

Hare Hunting.—The following curious definition of harehunting is given by a writer of the year 1616:—"Is it not a worthie peece of seruice for fiue or sixe men in the countrey, (whose dwellings are foure or fiue miles asunder,) to make a mad match to meet together on such and such a morning, to hunt or course a hare, where if shee be hunted with hounds shee will lead them such a dance, that perhaps a horse or two are kill'd, or a man or two spoil'd, or hurt with leaping hedges or ditches, at the least after foure or fiue days' preparation, and some ten pounds charge among them, horses and dogs, besides an infinite deale of toyle and trouble, and an innumerable number of oaths and curses; after this great deale of doo, the main purchase can be no more than a poor silly hare, which is but a dry meate, and will take more butter in the basting than her carcase is worth."

SUSPENSION RAILWAY —PROBABLE USE.

We never thought that this railway could supersede the common railway, resting on the surface, for ordinary purposes; but there are situations of a peculiar kind where it may be of use. An idea has occurred to us on this subject, which, though it will appear fanciful to some, and perhaps really is so, we shall submit to our readers. When the rate of travelling in the country is raised to twenty or five-and-twenty miles an hour, will the good folks living in towns, who think they ought to have all the conveniences of life in the highest perfection, submit to creep along their streets in cars or coaches, at six or seven miles an hour? for in a crowded and busy street it cannot much exceed this. Let us see how the matter will stand in London when the high velocity system of travelling comes into operation in the surrounding country. When this takes place, Beaconfield or Maidenhead will be nearer to Paddington, so far as regards facility of communication, than Paddington will be to Stepney; and a person will spend more time in going from one extremity of London to the other, than in coming to the skirts of the city from a town twenty miles off! When the taste for speedy travelling is fully developed, it strikes us, that this will be felt to be a grievance, and that a desire will be created to extend the benefits of the system to the interior of large towns. Now railways for conveyance of passengers at twenty miles an hour can never be used in towns on the same level with the pavement, because the numerous cross streets render the employment of a high velocity impracticable. If introduced at all, therefore, they must either be carried under the surface, or raised to such a height above it, that the ordinary vehicles for traffic may pass undisturbed below. Mr. Dick's Suspension Railway supplies the means of effecting this object. In a pretty wide street, like Oxford-street, for instance, a space of 12 or 15 feet might be set off at one side, immediately without the foot pavement. On this space cast-iron pillars might be erected, 20 or 24 feet in height, and on these a suspension railway, with two paths, would be placed. Where streets were to be crossed, the space between the pillars could be enlarged to 50 feet or more, so as to leave the whole breadth of the cross street free, by introducing an iron arch under the railway, or suspension chains above it. In this mode, the railway could be carried from one end of London to the other, without causing any interruption to the passengers or vehicles moving along the pavement. We should have pedestrians, drays, and coaches moving on the surface at velocities from three to seven miles an hour, and passengers flying along above on a level with the second floors at 20 to 25 miles. By varying the length of the pillars according to the inequalities of the ground, the railway could also be made to approach sufficiently near to a level for the nature of the communication. The two extremities of London could thus be made to communicate in fifteen or twenty minutes; and from the main trunk in Oxford, branches, if needful, might go off to the right and left through the widest cross streets, so as to extend the advantages of the system to all the principal quarters of the city, and (by the bridges) to the borough. Hand labour, or a very light steam-engine, in a distinct vehicle, would supply moving power. Landing stages, with stairs leading up to them, could be made at convenient distances. If all the vehicles moved at a uniform and fixed velocity, two lines, one for going and one for returning would suffice. If necessary, there would be no difficulty in carrying the railway over the roofs of the lower description of houses where cross cuts were to be made, or very narrow streets avoided. We throw out this scheme, not under any idea that it is soon to be reduced to practice, but as a suggestion of which use may possibly be made in some peculiar situations.—*Scotsman.*

THE FANCY BALL.

Many years ago we suggested the plan which is the subject of the following article, and we are glad that the editor of the *Saturday's Advertiser* has thus forcibly brought it again under consideration. The committee ought by all means to attend to it.—*Edit. Kal.*

"The arrangements advertised in another column of our paper for the festival of the ensuing week, afford us no reason to believe that the committee have thought proper to adopt the suggestion made in this paper a week or two ago respecting the fancy ball, which was—that the tickets should be superscribed with the name and fancy character or costume of the party presenting them. To this arrangement, so simple and excellent, which was found so satisfactory at Manchester and Chester, have the Committee been pleased to be averse only because it was presented to their attention in our columns? or is there, in fact, any reason to urge against it? Not to speak of the correctness and completeness of the report that would thus be procured for the newspapers of this gay and fancy pageant—because that is too self-evident to admit of reasoning—we pray the committee to consider the peculiarly agreeable and entertaining consequences which would probably ensue from the adoption of this mode. If vivacity have any place in our society at all, what an agreeable scope would this arrangement offer for its exercise within the several bounds of family and social circles, where friends, and bothers, and sisters, and intimate acquaintances, might be permitted, with the delicate cautions which good taste would enjoin, to dictate or write the superscriptions for each other's cards. Hence it would come that the report which would appear in the newspapers, in place of being a bare roll of names, and common-place tailor and milliner description of costume, would be embellished and enlivened with some harmless humour, some brief and pointed illustration, something to entertain and gratify the taste, as well as the merely dull vanity of those whose names would be published, or of their friends. If the committee will consider rightly, we apprehend they will perceive that to desire all persons to subscribe or superscribe their tickets in the manner suggested, will be highly acceptable to those who shall visit the ball, since, if any do really desire that their names shall not appear in the published accounts, they will, by the adoption of this mode, escape that publicity, by merely declining to superscribe their tickets, while those who do desire the publication of their names, characters, and dresses, will obtain that object, more gracefully by obeying the request of the committee, to superscribe their tickets, than by the grosser method they must otherwise adopt, of pausing in the hall or apartments, to describe themselves to the reporters, or sending their names and description to the newspapers. Can any one really be so dull as not to see the good force of these excellent reasons for that which we desire to have done?

"We know, and have not scrupled to avow, that all this labour of good reason is bestowed upon the subject principally for our own sakes; but we contend that our own ease, which will be served by that which we recommend, is entirely in accordance with the pleasure and best satisfaction of the guests of the Ball; unless, indeed, we suppose that there are vulgar fine people, who think the high enjoyment of such a gay and splendid festival as that in question is enhanced by the palpable contrast of the pleasure of the class for whom the festival is made, with the pain and anxiety which fall to the lot of those who have, like ourselves, any humble office of ministration to the vanity of their pleasures. Surely it is not possible we can address ourselves in vain to this effect to some members of the committee, whom we know, if not altogether with the freedom of personal acquaintance, yet with a perfect knowledge of their gentlemanly and sensible characters. We shall take means to assure ourselves that what we now write will meet their observation, and we do not believe that, when they shall have fairly considered the subject, they will refuse to relieve us from a lackey-like service on this occasion, which at any time would be grievous from our conscious inability to perform it well, but which will now, if it be imposed, be most grievous, from the competition by three of us, which shall do the odious and obtrusive office the best. Meanwhile, being unable to say positively that our desire will be complied with, we are under the necessity of announcing, that in case no such order be adopted and promulgated by the committee, we shall be much obliged by having transmitted to us the names, &c., of any visitors of the ball who may think proper so to favour us, as we shall, it is probable, endeavour to produce such a report as is practicable of the Fancy Ball, for our publication of the succeeding day."

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TO OUR READERS.

☞ In consequence of our intended publication of the proceedings of the Festival week, which is intended to be issued on Tuesday, it will be necessary to put the next *Kaleidoscope* to press during the present week, and we mention this in order that any of our correspondents, whose communications may reach us late in the week, may understand why their favours are not acknowledged.

FESTIVAL WEEK AND FANCY BALL.—Our publication of all the proceedings will be on our usual ample scale, in the quarto form, and will be charged only sixpence each copy. Our agents and others will oblige us by early orders. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to furnish us with their names, descriptions of costume, &c. as early as possible. We shall continue to receive particulars and corrections till Monday at two o'clock, when our list will be closed and prepared for press.

To Housekeepers.—We have the pleasure to inform our readers of a new and very useful invention by Mr. Cameron, the Chemist. It is no other than a blacking powder, put up in as neat a form as a pack of address cards, and which any lady may carry home in her reticule. The price of a packet is only sixpence, and it produces a pint of excellent blacking for boots, shoes, &c.—*See adv.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DR. TRAILL'S ADDRESS OF THE HALF YEARLY MEETING OF THE LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS is in reserve for our next.

A MEMOIR OF QUEEN ADELAIDE is preparing for the next *Kaleidoscope.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—We intend in our next to copy from the *Westminster Review* an article on the subject of Hydrophobia, in which the writer bears us out in some of the opinions we have often expressed respecting this great bugbear of the English.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE TWO SPHERES.—We shall withhold the solution of *C. M.* until we have the original question re-proposed more correctly than we gave it some weeks ago: a friend has promised to furnish us with a literal copy. For the present we can only offer an opinion, that it never could be in the contemplation of the original propounder of the problem, that, in order to determine which globe was of the heavier metal, it should be perforated, so as to admit of comparing its ordinary with its specific gravity; neither can we suppose that sound is to be resorted to, because neither of these two modes of determining the matter would put ordinary ingenuity to the test; whereas the true solution, or rather we should say the solution which we are assured is the correct one, is extremely ingenious, and its *rationale* apparently consistent with analogy and the laws of moving bodies.

THE FIRST PROJECTOR OF STEAM TRAVELLING.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to a most interesting article on this subject, which occupies about a page and a half of our present publication.

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It has been determined to purchase a mangle for this poor woman.

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